

A FAMINE.

Thousands of People in Northwestern Louisiana Destitute.

The People Have No Money, No Credit and No Provisions—A Train Load of Seed Corn Distributed Among the Farmers—Many Cattle Dying.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—The entire state has been aroused by stories of the famine, and in every hamlet where prosperity exists funds and food are being collected for the north Louisiana sufferers.

The famine is spread over the parishes of Winn, Catahoula, Union, Grant, Lincoln, East and West Carroll, Vernon and Webster, and over parts of Natchitoches and Rapides parishes.

The lowest estimate placed on the number in absolute need of immediate relief is 75,000. Besides rations, it is necessary to furnish the poverty-stricken farmers with seed to make a crop this year and to avoid another famine.

A train load of corn was distributed Thursday in the destitute country.

The drought which caused the present suffering began in April, and lasted until November. Crops on the most fertile soil could not have survived.

Cattle died for want of forage. Those saved are dying now of starvation.

A blizzard swept the country January 25. This was followed by a week of freezing weather, killing small crops of vegetables. The intense cold weather adds to the suffering of the stricken.

A correspondent who has traveled over Vernon parish sends the following specimen cases of poverty:

"I saw one farmer of 73 and his aged wife. The husband is helpless. The family had no meat; the man and wife have been living on corn bread. They have lost 40 head of hogs out of 43. Their cows will die. There was no coffee, sugar or molasses in the house. They had no money and no credit.

"One widow has been living for weeks on scalded salad, consisting of boiled mustard and turnip greens. She had no meat and no corn bread.

"A husband, wife and four children were found barefooted. There was some bread in the house, but it was nearly gone.

"In another poor farmhouse a husband, wife and two young girls had no shoes, no meat, no bread, not even molasses, which is one of the staples."

WANTS A DIVORCE

Because Her Husband Shut Her Up in a Folding Bed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Annie Krusch, in a divorce bill filed in the superior court, complains that her husband, August C. Krusch, shut her up in a folding bed and nearly smothered her. She says she was married in 1886 and lived with her husband until last July, when she was compelled to leave him. In the summer of 1894, she alleges, her husband seized her by the hair and dragged her into a bedroom, in which was a folding bed. He threw her violently down on the bed, which immediately closed on her and before she could get out she was nearly suffocated and badly bruised. The wife asks for the custody of her children.

The Pope Has Another Fainting Spell.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Dr. Lepponi, the pope's personal physician, was hastily summoned to his holiness' bedside at 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning and found that the pontiff had fallen into a fainting fit from which, however, he soon recovered. Dr. Lepponi has assured inquirers that the faintness of the pope is not a serious matter as latterly, in consequence of his advanced age he has frequently had such spells. Nevertheless the doctor has forbidden that his holiness hold any receptions for his present.

Edward J. Ivory in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Edward J. Ivory, the young Irishman who was accused by the Scotland Yard detectives with being in a dynamite conspiracy with P. J. P. Tynan, the supposed notorious "No. 1," and others, to destroy life and property in the British kingdom, and whose trial in London two weeks ago resulted in a miserable fiasco for the English authorities arrived here Thursday on the steamer Majestic.

Dying From Lack of Food.

KAPUR, India, Feb. 5.—The failure of the rice crop has impoverished 1,300 villages and hundreds of persons are starving. The worst part of the district is Dharmapara, 30 miles from here. Many people have already died from hunger. The staff employed in the work of relieving the sufferers is inadequate to cover the enormous area. It will take three years to recover the losses in this district.

Bill to Prohibit Gold Clauses in Contracts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—A bill prohibiting the insertion of gold clauses in contracts and other obligations was introduced in the house of the general assembly Thursday by Representative William A. Compton, of Macoma. The democrats will support the measure, and they say there are enough silver republicans in the legislature to secure its passage.

The Decree Signed by the Queen Regent. MADRID, Feb. 5.—The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the island of Cuba, which it was announced would be signed on Saturday, was signed by the queen regent Thursday.

"Bucky" Lee in Luck.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Feb. 5.—"Bucky" Lee, of this city, is said to have fallen heir to 9,000 acres of land and \$98,000 by the death of a relative in Montana. Lee was recently released from jail, where he was serving a sentence because he could not pay his fine for violating the local option ordinance, his family being in want.

The Plague in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.—The official returns of the health authorities show that up to Thursday, there have been 5,098 cases of plague and 3,341 deaths from the disease in the city.

A PROPOSAL

To Stop the Presidential Canvass—Congressman Murray Says South Carolina's Vote is Frivolous.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Tribune's Washington special Friday night says: President-elect McKinley's right to his seat may not be officially declared next week.

Complications have arisen which may furnish a dramatic interruption to the counting of the electoral votes next Wednesday. Representative George Washington Murray, the only colored member of the house, who represents the Charleston district, will be the chief actor in the dramatic episode.

He has just returned from South Carolina, where he was in consultation with the leading republicans of the Palmetto state. He is armed with a monster petition, signed by thousands of republicans of the state, protesting against the counting of the electoral vote and asking for an investigation of the election laws and the state constitution.

The claim is made that the election laws and the state constitution upon which they are based are not in accord with the federal constitution.

While the dispute over the vote of South Carolina can not in any way affect the final result, it may give rise to a complication of a serious nature. The best authorities agree that the petition can not be ignored, and the investigation of the precedents shows that when such a protest is entered the count must immediately stop until the question is settled.

Whatever the immediate result of this attempt to discredit South Carolina's vote may be, there is no doubt that the programme which is to be thus inaugurated is a part of a gigantic scheme on the part of southern republicans to overthrow the registration and election laws in various southern states where the Negro predominates, but his vote is not a factor.

It is proposed by the promoters of this big political scheme to secure either the republican domination in these southern states or reduce the democratic representation in congress.

NOT SATISFIED.

No Enthusiasm in Havana Over the Proposed Reforms—Cubans Believe They Will Have No Effect in Stopping the War.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—News of the proposed reforms, contained in the long cable dispatches from Madrid to La Lucha and the Diario de la Marina, has not produced great enthusiasm, because no one here believes that the reforms will have any effect in stopping the war. The only persons who appear satisfied are a few Spaniards of the old reformist party, the officials and a half dozen autonomists who follow the marquis of Montoro. The thoughtful element of all classes is very much disappointed. The Cubans see in the scheme merely a rehash of the futile Abarzuza law of 1895, without any real concessions to the colony.

Those who are interested in tariff reforms say that the plan of Senor Canovas can have no practical benefit for Cuba, inasmuch as it leaves untouched the unjust commercial privileges of Catalonia and other northern provinces of Spain.

They do not see, furthermore, in what degree the general budget of the island will be reduced, as the council of administration will be merely a consultative body, and the final decision on all financial matters will depend on Spain. The debt also is a general topic of comment, for the new plan does not redeem Cuba in the least from the awful burden. Havana is full of sensational rumors.

QUEEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

A Fund to Be Called the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund to Be Raised.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The prince of Wales has issued to the press a lengthy communication in which he projects the creation of fund to be called the prince of Wales hospital fund, for London, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the queen's accession to the throne. The object is to secure about 150,000 pounds annually by subscriptions of a shilling and upwards to meet the well-known needs of the hospitals which are not met by existing funds, with which the proposed fund is not intended to interfere. The communication states that a council will be appointed, of which the prince of Wales will be president and Baron Rothschild's treasurer.

Duty on Tin Plates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The ways and means committee have not yet reached a definite conclusion as to the rates of duty on tin plates in the new tariff bill. The chances are that the rate will be finally placed at a point between the present rate and that in the McKinley tariff, the republicans believing that the tin plate industry in this country does not require the protection now that was given to it under the McKinley bill, as it is now no infant industry.

Immigration Bill Denounced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A mass meeting was held in Cooper Union Friday night under the auspices of the United Hebrew trades to denounce the Lodge immigration bill. Emil Kirschner presided. Prof. Daniel D. Myer, London, and others spoke. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lodge bill was demagogic and fraudulent in its face and should be relegated to the waste basket.

French and Siamese Fighting.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Echo de Paris asserts that fighting has begun on the Siamese frontier between the natives under French protection and the Siamese. The date of the fighting is not given, no details are furnished and confirmation of the report is not obtainable.

Pitcher Radburn Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—At 1 p. m. Friday occurred the death of Chas. Radburn, who for many years was the pitcher for Providence and Boston teams of the National league. Death was caused by paresis.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Wine and Spirit Schedule of the McKinley Law Adopted.

Most of the Other Schedules Go Back to the McKinley Rates, Barley, Eggs, Salt, Starob, Salt Meat Extracts, Salt Meats, Poultry, Among Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The work of framing the new tariff law has been well advanced by the republican members of the ways and means committee and the United Associated Presses was Thursday enabled to report progress with leading schedules.

The last of the formal hearings of interested parties was given on the 11th of January so that only a little more than three weeks has passed. The chemical schedule, which comes first on the list, the earthenware and glass schedule, the metal schedule and the cotton schedule have all been put in tentative form with some controverted questions still open and the agricultural schedule was nearly concluded Thursday.

The wine and spirit schedule of the McKinley bill has been adopted almost without the erasure of a line. One of the most important changes is on live cattle, which are covered by a blanket provision of the existing law for all live animals at 20 cents ad valorem. The rate under the new law will be \$5 per head on cattle more than one year old and 25 per cent. ad valorem on cattle valued at above \$20. This is thought to establish a more equitable rate than the McKinley law, which imposed ten dollars per head on cattle more than one year old without regard to value, and is sufficiently protective against the importation of Mexican cattle.

The rate on barley is the McKinley rate of 30 cents per bushel, which was demanded by the American barley growers. Hay is at \$4 per ton, the same as in the McKinley law, and hops at 15 cents per pound, which is also an extract from the McKinley law. Vegetables all go back to the McKinley rates, potatoes being put at 25 cents per bushel and flaxseed at 30 cents per bushel. Other items on which the McKinley rates are restored are salt, 12 cents per hundred pounds in packages and 8 cents in bulk; starch, 3 cents per pound; salt meat extracts, 35 cents per pound; salt meats, 35 per cent; milk, 5 cents per gallon and poultry 20 per cent.

Eggs go back to five cents per dozen. Oranges and lemons will be adjusted in a manner to meet the wishes of the California fruit growers. The rates have not yet been absolutely fixed but will involve a differential specification from that of the McKinley law. Under the chemical schedule, soap made of caustic of soda and kindred chemicals remains at the rate fixed in the Wilson law which is considered sufficiently protective. The principal oils are left at existing rates except in the case of linseed and flaxseed oil, where an advance was required because of the restoration of the McKinley rate. Boracic acid remains at three cents per pound, the rate fixed by existing law, while borate of lime is increased to two cents per pound. There are only slight changes in dye stuffs and their elements.

Lead in ores is fixed at one cent per pound, pig lead at two cents, and whitelead and lead acetates at two and one-half cents. These rates are considerably less than those of the McKinley law.

Castor oil is left at 35 cents per gallon, the rate fixed under existing law. The cotton schedule has not yet been quite completed, but there will be few changes except upon the fine yarns and the costly fabrics. The schedule was satisfactory in its construction to many of the manufacturers when it was put in its present form and they are asking only minor changes.

Wines and spirits will be made satisfactory if possible to the California grape growers and manufacturers, but, as indicated, this can be accomplished by the restoration of the McKinley rates. The iron steel schedule, like cottons, was left in a fairly satisfactory condition to the manufacturers by the present law and will not be changed except upon a few special articles like tin plate and cotton ties and some of the forms of tube steel. There may be changes also upon the more finished articles of manufacture like surgical instruments and tools, but the advances will not be large. The duty on steel rails has not yet been fixed and the committee will endeavor to obtain some of the further data before adopting it. The earthenware schedule is also completed, but will be put upon a firm protective basis. The rates on decorated china were put exceptionally low in the present law because of irritation between the manufacturers and their employees. The new rates will be specific, far as practicable, and plate glass will be subjected to some advances. Glass above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches will be left at present rate of 22½ cents a square foot. The next highest size will also remain at the present rate of 35 cents per foot. The smaller sizes of plate glass are advanced some 5 to 10 cents per foot when not exceeding 16 to 24 inches, and from 8 to 12 cents per foot when not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square.

Will Furnish the Bible.

XENIA, O., Feb. 5.—The African M. E. church of this city, has been granted the honor of furnishing the Bible on which President McKinley is to take the oath of office, and Bishop Arnett of Wilberforce is in Cincinnati to procure a suitable volume. A handsome case will be made for it.

French Sugar Bill Passes.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The chamber of deputies Thursday adopted the sugar bill, after a scene arising from the discussion of M. Boissier's amendment that only refiners employing 70 per cent. of Frenchmen should receive bounties.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the Proposed Reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico as Signed by the Queen Regent.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—A full abstract of the proposed reforms for Cuba and Porto Rico, approved by the queen regent, will be promulgated Saturday in the official Gazette.

The decree approved by the queen regent is substantially as follows: Article 1. The laws of March 15, 1895 will be simplified.

The municipalities and assemblies of the six provinces of Cuba will enjoy all the liberties compatible with the laws and respect of individual rights.

The assemblies will have the right to elect their presidents. In each assembly there will be an executive committee elected by the assembly every six months and its president will be elected by said committee.

The mayors and deputy mayors will be elected by the municipalities from amongst the members. They will exercise without limitation the functions of municipal administration.

The provincial assemblies will have the right to suspend the decision of the municipalities when they go beyond the limits of municipal rights, but in this case the municipalities will have the right of appeal to the highest court of the province.

The provincial assemblies will have large powers in matters of taxes in accordance with the general local system of taxation.

The appropriations for the provinces and municipalities will be separate. The council of administration of the island will be composed of 35 councillors, 21 of them will be elected by the people.

The governor general will be honorary president of the council and the actual president will be nominated by the governor general from among the members of the council.

In order to be elected councillor it is necessary to have the same qualifications as are required to be deputy to the Cortes and it is necessary to have resided two years in the island.

The Cortes will determine the amount of expense of sovereignty (imperial expenses) and will determine the total of the budget. To meet that amount the council of administration will vote every year the taxes and revenues necessary to supply the expenses, approved by the Cortes. Only in the case of the council of administration not having approved and voted by the first of July the taxes and revenues necessary to meet the budget approved by the Cortes, the governor general will "decree" them with the advice of intendents.

The council of administration will frame and approve the local budget.

The establishment of educational institutions to qualify for governmental positions, except for those of the army and navy will pertain to the council of administration, as regards the custom tariff, will be as follows:

1. It will fix all custom duties. 2. It will modify the fiscal duties for revenue of importations in the island, subject to these modifications: national products directly imported to Cuba will enjoy the indispensable protection, taking into consideration that the taxes on foreign products will be for revenue only.

3. Taxes for revenue established by the council of administration will be applied alike to foreign and to national products.

4. Taxes on exports will be equally levied and will not be differential; but it will be possible to exempt from these rules the direct exports to Spain for home consumption.

5. No prohibition on exports will be imposed upon products directly exported for home consumption in Spain. The custom tariff will consist of these parts: One, for revenue only, equally applied and in the same proportion to foreign and home products and the other will consist of differential duties imposed on all foreign products, and in this there will be a margin of protection for the national industry with a maximum that the Cortes will establish.

The government will fix, for the first time, the articles of tariff which will make up the differential columns. The taxes will not exceed 20 per cent. of the value of the articles. The government will decree a revision of the valuation of merchandise after hearing all those interested pro and con.

The council of administration will be consulted as to the advisability of negotiating commercial treaties and conventions, which it is the intention of the government to negotiate, and this will be done after the final drafting of the treaty and its presentation for the approval of the Cortes.

The council of administration will respect mutual pending contracts and at the expiration of the same will have the right to accept or repeal them. The council will also have the power of enforcing in the island the treasury laws of the peninsula so far as regards a contract with the Bank of Cuba.

Article 2 provides that the government will embody in a single decree the present rules and those of the laws of May 15, 1895, developing both in by-laws, which shall not change the strict sense of the present decree.

Article 3 enacts that the above mentioned rules will apply also to Puerto Rico.

Article 4 prescribes that the date for the application to Cuba of the law of 1895 and of the present decree to Cuba and Puerto Rico shall be fixed by the government as soon as the state of the war will permit it.

Plague Scare at Marselles.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 6.—Many vessels from India arrive at this port, and the ravages of the plague in that country has excited among the inhabitants of this city a very lively fear that some of them will be the means of introducing the disease here. The most vigorous precautions have been taken by the authorities.

Only One of the Crew Saved.

CORUNA, Spain, Feb. 6.—An unknown French sailing vessel has been lost on Cape Toriana, the western extremity of this province (Galicia.) Only one of her crew was saved.

DOWN ON TOBACCO NOW.

He Went Up with It, However, When the Stock Rose.

"Nicotine," said the moralist, according to the Washington Star, "is a terrible drug."

"I sometimes think that it doesn't hurt a person who indulges in moderation," responded the Star reporter, who was smoking a cigar.

"That's the danger of it. It is the more pernicious because of its many insidious phases. If I had my way I'd abolish every leaf of tobacco from the markets. It's a constant temptation to waste, and I am thankful that I never squandered my resources in any such way."

"You never smoked?"

"Never."

"Nor chewed?"

"Certainly not."

"Nor used snuff?"

"The idea is preposterous!"

"I suppose you must have saved a great deal of money, then? These small expenses count up very rapidly."

But, of course, a man must invest his money to get as comfortable an income as you appear to enjoy. A friend of mine was telling me about how you laid the foundation for your fortune. It was a small speculation, was it not?"

"Um—yes, it was."

"Would you mind telling me just how you managed it?"

"Why, you see, a friend of mine who knows all about the market gave me a tip and I bought some stock in the tobacco trust."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"It is certainly wonderful how much science can do for us." "Yes; Mrs. Frontrow has learned to hypnotize her baby, and she didn't miss a club meeting the whole week."—Cleveland Record.

Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets.

On February 15th and 16th, March 1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th, April 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th, May 3rd, 4th, 17th and 18th, 1897, Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.V., to nearly every point in the West, North and Northwest, South and Southwest at rates of about one fare for the round trip.

Parties contemplating a trip will do well to see or write to any C. A. & C. R. Y. agent for rates of fare, limits of tickets and full information, or to the undersigned, C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

BREATHLESS HUNTER—"I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" "Boy—'Yes, sir.' Hunter—"How long ago?" "Boy—"I think it'll be three years next Christmas."—Tit-Bits.

"EVIDENCES of consumption are found in the throat or larynx at a period long before the discovery of equally well-marked symptoms in the lungs, is a fact which the daily observation of those engaged in laryngeal practice establishes as incontrovertible." Such is the opinion of Dr. Thos. M. Stewart after several years of study of the disease in his own city, Cincinnati.

LADY (to drunken beggar)—"Are you not ashamed to beg?" D. B.—"Yes, ma'am, but I'm full; when I'm sober I'm a burglar."—N. Y. Tribune.

Small Prices for Vehicles and Harness.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind., have for 24 years been selling their goods direct to consumers at factory prices. Horse owners should send for large, free catalogue that will save them money.

KITSON—"Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune." "Catesby—"Um! She must have made an assignment lately."—Philadelphia North American.

"CAN'T cure my rheumatism?" You can, you must use St. Jacobs Oil.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health. Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

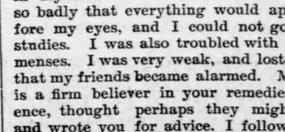
Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lidia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.



Twins in Size, Shape and Activity. This is what those important little organs, the kidneys are when healthy. In order they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Be to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters. Also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

"The pun," said some one to Henry Erskine, an incurable at the practice, "is the lowest of all forms of wit." "And therefore the foundation of it all."

The Inauguration of President McKinley will attract many prominent individuals to Washington. You can attend very cheaply, and enjoy a most satisfactory trip, by going via the B. & O. S-W. Ry. Tickets good going March 1, 2 and 3, and good returning including March 8, at special low rates for this occasion, with a Splendid Train Service. Make up your parties, and for further information, consult any agent B. & O. S-W. Ry. Write for guide to Washington, to M. CANNON-CO., Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

The greatest obligation of the parent to the child is to give it a safe example.—Ran's Horn.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

IS WINE—"Papa, what is the glad hand?" "Five trumps and a long suit."—Chicago Record.

Knocked out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

AN ounce of earnestness is worth more than a pound of rhetoric.

Is stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

The devil's hardest blows are aimed at the home.—Ran's Horn.

Blood Hood's Sarsaparilla

That is pure, rich and full of vitality feeds the nerves and gives strength to all the organs. Therefore keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills do not cause pain of grip. All druggists, 20c.

FOR 14 CENTS. We wish to gain 50,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer

- 1 Pkg. Bismark Cucumber
1 Pkg. Round Globe Beet
1 Earliest Carrot
1 Kabosh Turnip
1 Earliest Lettuce
1 Giant Yellow Onion
1 Head of Cauliflower
1 Brilliant Flower Seeds

SOUTHERN HOMES IN TEXAS

In the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and on reasonable terms, fruit, vegetable and field crop farms. Great production. Direct markets. Diversified crops. Trial of a few acres. Free literature. St. Louis, Mo. For land literature, maps, excursion rates and full information, write to